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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/545,396	04/07/2000	Robert Seliger	S1389/7008 GSe	2452

7590   12/02/2004

Gary S Engelson
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EXAMINER
JACOBS, LASHONDA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2157	

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/545,396	SELIGER ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		LaShonda T Jacobs	2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _23 August 2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-32_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is in response to Applicants' amendment filed on August 23, 2004. Claims 1-

32 are presented for further examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims **1**, **4-8**, **15-18**, **23-26** and **28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Gopal et al. (hereinafter, "Gopal", U.S. Pat. No. 5,491,817) in view of Judge et

al (hereinafter, "Judge", U.S. Pat. No. 6,401,138).

As per claim **1**, Gopal discloses at least one computer readable medium encoded with a

program that, when executed, performs a method of administering a context management system

that manages a context, the method comprising:

- configuring a subject data definition which defines a plurality of subjects in the context

    using, for each subject, subject data that comprises a data item usable by a plurality of

    applications comprising at least a first application (linking application) and a second

    application (linking application), the data item having a set of values (linking

    identifiers) comprising at least a first value corresponding to the first application and a

    second value corresponding to the second application, the et of values identifying the

subject in the context, the value of the data item corresponding to the first application

being exchangeable with the value of the data item corresponding to the second

application when a users switches from the first application to the second application to

retain the context (abstract, col. 5, lines 44-67, col. 6, lines 1-13, col. 8, lines 6-23, lines

58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines 1-13).

However, Gopal does not explicitly disclose:

- the plurality of subjects comprising a patient subject, a user subject and an encounter

  subject, and the subject data definition being defined in accordance with a Clinical

  Context Object Workgroup (CCOW) standard.

Judge discloses an interface for patient context sharing and application switching including:

- the plurality of subjects comprising a patient subject, a user subject and an encounter

  subject, and the subject data definition being defined in accordance with a Clinical

  Context Object Workgroup (CCOW) standard (col. 2, lines 4-15).

Given the teaching of Judge, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Gopal by including a patient context interface in

order to provide services to a plurality of application programs in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim 4, Gopal further discloses:

- maintaining in a subject data definition, which applications are allowed to access the

  subject (abstract, col. 5, lines 44-67, col. 6, lines 1-13, col. 8, lines 6-23, lines 58-67,

  col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines 1-13).

As per claim 5, Gopal further discloses:

- storing with each application a value which is a function of but not equal to the passcode

  for the application (abstract, col. 5, lines 44-67 and col. 6, lines 46-47)).

As per claim **6**, Gopal further discloses:

- encrypting the passcode to form the value (col. 6, lines 46-47).

As per claim **7**, Gopal further discloses:

- maintaining an inventory of applications whose context is managed (abstract, col. 7,

  lines 65-67 and col. 8, lines 1-23).

As per claim **8**, Gopal further discloses:

- maintaining a map relating User IDs to login identifiers formatted for each application

  in the inventory (col. 8, lines 24-45).

As per claim **15**, Gopal further discloses:

- communicating with a context manager using a hypertext transport protocol (col. 8,

  lines 24-34).

As per claim **16**, Gopal discloses:

- wherein the hypertext transport protocol is HTTP 1.1 (col. 7, lines 44-50).

As per claim **17**, Gopal discloses an apparatus comprising:

- at least one processor programmed to manage and administer a context, the at least one

  processor programmed to implement (col. 8, lines 24-45):

- a context manager (col. 8, lines 24-45); and

- an administration suite for configuring a subject data definition which defining a a

  plurality of subjects in the context using, for each subject, subject data that comprises a

  data item usable by a plurality of applications comprising at least a first application and

a second application, the data item having a set of values comprising at least a first

value corresponding to the first application and a second value corresponding to the

second application, the et of values identifying the subject in the context, the value of

the data item corresponding to the first application being exchangeable with the value of

the data item corresponding to the second application when a users switches from the

first application to the second application to retain the context (abstract, col. 5, lines 44-

67, col. 6, lines 1-13, col. 8, lines 6-23, lines 58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines

1-13).

However, Gopal does not explicitly disclose:

- the plurality of subjects comprising a patient subject, a user subject and an encounter

  subject, and the subject data definition being defined in accordance with a Clinical

  Context Object Workgroup (CCOW) standard.

Judge discloses an interface for patient context sharing and application switching including:

- the plurality of subjects comprising a patient subject, a user subject and an encounter

  subject, and the subject data definition being defined in accordance with a Clinical

  Context Object Workgroup (CCOW) standard (col. 2, lines 4-15).

Given the teaching of Judge, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Gopal by including a patient context interface in

order to provide services to a plurality of application programs in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim **18**, Gopal discloses wherein the administration suite further comprises:

- a context administrator (col. 8, lines 24-45); and

- a context server (col. 8, lines 24-45).

As per claim **23**, Gopal discloses wherein the at least one processor comprises:

- a single processor programmed to implement the context manager and the

  administration suite (col. 8, lines 24-45).

As per claim **24**, Gopal discloses wherein the at least one processor comprises:

- at least a first processor programmed to implement the context manager and at least a

  second processor programmed to implement the administration suite (col. 8, lines 24-

  45).

As per claim **25**, Gopal discloses:

- wherein the at least one processor is programmed so that the administration suite

  generates a log which includes information received from the context manager (col. 8,

  lines 24-45, lines 58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines 1-13).

As per claim **26**, Gopal discloses:

- wherein the log comprises an indication of a processing exception observed by the

  context manager (col. 8, lines 24-45, lines 58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines 1-

  13).

As per claim **28**, Gopal discloses:

- wherein the at least processor is programmed so that the administration suite generates

  an inventory which includes the context manager (col. 8, lines 24-45).

3.   Claims **2-3**, **9-14**, **27** and **29-32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Gopal in view of Judge and in view of Smith et al (hereinafter, "Smith", U.S. Pat. No.

6,064,973).

As per claim **2**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- identifying one or more available context managers to administer.

Smith discloses:

- identifying one or more available context managers to administer (col. 14, lines 5-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by identifying one or more available context managers to administer because this would allow each manager to deliver different functionalities to end users.

As per claim **3**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- pinging possible context manager addresses to find the available context managers.

Smith discloses:

- pinging possible context manager addresses to find the available context managers (at least implicitly)(col. 14, lines 43-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by pinging possible context manager addresses to find the available context managers because this would allow context managers to deliver different functionalities to users in timely and efficiently manner.

As per claim **9**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- configuring communication parameters for the available context managers.

Smith discloses:

- configuring communication parameters for the available context managers (col. 14, lines 28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by configuring communications parameters for the available context managers allowing context managers to communicate with the users.

As per claim **10**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- generating a status report for the system.

Smith discloses:

- generating a status report for the system (col.15, lines 5-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by generating a status report for the system because the would allow the administrator to view information processed on the system.

As per claim **11**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- intervening in a context management process.

Smith discloses:

- intervening in a context management process (col.14, lines 28-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by intervening in a context management process allowing an administrator to stop a process for any reason.

As per claim **12**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- forcing an application out of a context.

Smith discloses:

- forcing an application out of a context (col.14, lines 54-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by forcing an application out of a context because this would preserve data integrity of the objects.

As per claim **13**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- canceling a transaction in progress.

Smith discloses:

- canceling a transaction in progress (col.15, lines 17-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by canceling

a transaction in progress because this would preserve data integrity of the objects.

As per claim **14**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as

claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- shutting down a context manager.

Smith discloses:

- shutting down a context manager (col.15, lines 17-31).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Smith by shutting

down a context manager allowing the context manager not deliver functionalities to the user.

As per claims **27** and **31**, Gopal discloses:

- wherein the at least one processor s programmed so that the administration suite,

   subsequent to configuring the subject data definition, reconfigures the subject data

   definition and communicates the reconfiguration of the subject data definition to the

   content manager (abstract, col. 5, lines 44-67, col. 6, lines 1-13, col. 8, lines 6-23, lines

   58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines 1-13).

As per claim **29**, Gopal further discloses:

- generating a log which includes information received from at least one of the available

  context managers (col. 8, lines 24-45, lines 58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines

  1-13).

As per claim **30**, Gopal discloses:

- wherein the act of generating the log comprises generating a log which includes an

  indication of a processing exception observed by the at least one of the available context

  managers (col. 8, lines 24-45, lines 58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines 1-13).

As per claim **32**, Gopal further discloses:

- generating an inventory of the available context managers to administer (col. 8, lines 24-

  45, lines 58-67, col. 9, lines 59-67 and col. 10, lines 1-13).

5.   Claims **19-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gopal in

view of Judge and in further view of Cox et al (hereinafter, "Cox", 6,510,466).

As per claim **19**, Gopal discloses wherein the context server further comprises:

- a passcode service (col. 8, lines 45-59); and

- a user mapping agent (UMA) service (col. 6,lines 20-30, col. 11, lines 13-23, and col.

  13, lines 25-33).

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not explicitly disclose:

- a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) service.

Cox discloses:

- a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) service (col.10, lines 16-22).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Cox to incorporate a lightweight directory access protocol service allowing directory based information to be shared across operating systems.

As per claim **20**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- wherein the LDAP service further comprises a data storage module in which the passcode service stores encrypted passcodes and in which the user mapping agent service stores user-mapping data.

Cox discloses:

- wherein the LDAP service further comprises a data storage module in which the passcode service stores encrypted passcodes and in which the user mapping agent service stores user-mapping data (col. 10, lines 16-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Cox to incorporate a data storage module in which the passcode service stores encrypted passcodes and in which the user mapping agent service stores user-mapping data allowing authenticated users to access software applications.

As per claim **21**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- a registry in which the context manager is registered.

Cox discloses:

- a registry in which the context manager is registered (col. 4, lines 10-38, and col. 10, lines 16-22).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Cox to incorporate a registry in which the context manager is registered allowing context managers to register other new context managers on the network.

As per claim **22**, Gopal in view of Judge discloses the claimed invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Gopal in view of Judge does not to explicitly disclose:

- wherein the context server further comprises configuration memory holding a common configuration used as a default configuration for the context manager.

Cox discloses:

- wherein the context server further comprises configuration memory holding a common configuration used as a default configuration for the context manager (col.8, lines 23-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gopal in view of Judge and Cox to incorporate configuration memory holding a common configuration used as a default configuration for the context manager allowing the context manager to use the default configuration when connecting to the network.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-32 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
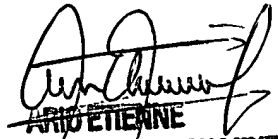
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to LaShonda T Jacobs whose telephone number is 571-272-4004.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LaShonda T Jacobs
Examiner
Art Unit 2157

ltj
November 23, 2004

ARIO ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100